SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name | 2K FLATTING BASE
Synonyms | Product code: 2KFB
Proper shipping name | PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Other means of identification | Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses | Use according to manufacturer’s directions.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name | HiChem Paint Technologies Pty Ltd
Address | 73 Hallam South Road Hallam VIC 3803 Australia
Telephone | +61 3 9796 3400
Fax | +61 3 9796 4500
Website | www.hichem.com.au
Email | info@hichem.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation | HiChem Paint Technologies
Emergency telephone numbers | In Australia: HiChem: +61 3 9796 3400
Other emergency telephone numbers | In New Zealand: SRGS Pty Ltd: 0800 500 605

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number | Alternative Number 1 | Alternative Number 2
1800 039 008 | 1800 039 008 | +612 9186 1132

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMICAL RATING</th>
<th>Flammability</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>0 = Minimum</th>
<th>1 = Low</th>
<th>2 = Moderate</th>
<th>3 = High</th>
<th>4 = Extreme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Toxicity</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Body Contact</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chronic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Poisons Schedule | S6
Classification | Flammable Liquid Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3


Label elements

GHS label elements
### SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>% [weight]</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>30-60</td>
<td>xylene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108-65-6</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>30-60</td>
<td>Ingredients determined not to be hazardous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

**Description of first aid measures**

**Eye Contact**

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
  - Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
  - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
  - Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
  - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

**Skin Contact**

- If skin contact occurs:
  - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
  - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
  - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

Ingestion

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness: i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casually can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient’s head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmaceutically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

- Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
- Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
- Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO2 < 50 mm Hg or pCO2 > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with amitryptiline a second choice. BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Determinant</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Sampling Time</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Methylhippuric acids in urine</td>
<td>1.5 gm/gm creatinine</td>
<td>End of shift</td>
<td>Last 4 hrs of shift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 mg/min</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

- **Fire Incompatibility**
  - Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

**Fire Fighting**

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

**Fire/Explosion Hazard**

- Liquid and vapour are flammable.
- Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include:
- carbon monoxide (CO)
- carbon dioxide (CO2)
- other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

HAZCHEM: <Y>

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

**Extinguishing media**

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

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- carbon dioxide (CO2)
- other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

**SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**
### SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### Precautions for safe handling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safe handling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (&lt;=1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then &lt;= 7 m/sec).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Avoid splash filling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ DO NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Avoid generation of static electricity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ DO NOT use plastic buckets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Earth all lines and equipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Use spark-free tools when handling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Observe manufacturer’s storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel - adequate security must be provided so that unauthorised personnel do not have access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Store according to applicable regulations for flammable materials for storage tanks, containers, piping, buildings, rooms, cabinets, allowable quantities and minimum storage distances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. portable fire extinguishers - dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide) and flammable gas detectors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Keep adsorbents for leaks and spills readily available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Observe manufacturer’s storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ In addition, for tank storages (where appropriate):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Store in grounded, properly designed and approved vessels and away from incompatible materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ For bulk storages, consider use of floating roof or nitrogen blanketed vessels; where venting to atmosphere is possible, equip storage tank vents with flame arrestors; inspect tank vents during winter conditions for vapour/ice build-up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▶ Storage tanks should be above ground and diked to hold entire contents.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.**
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials (i): Drums and Jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii): Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2600 cSt (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C); (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.
- Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages.
- In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

Storage incompatibility

- Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents.
- Aromatics can react exothermically with bases and with dioxo compounds.

For alkyl aromatics:

The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms. The most common and dominant one is the attack at benzylic carbon as the intermediate formed is stabilised by resonance structure of the ring.

- Following reaction with oxygen and under the influence of sunlight, a hydroperoxide at the alpha-position to the aromatic ring, is the primary oxidation product formed (provided a hydrogen atom is initially available at this position) - this product is often short-lived but may be stable dependent on the nature of the aromatic substitution; a secondary C-H bond is more easily attacked than a primary C-H bond whilst a tertiary C-H bond is even more susceptible to attack by oxygen.
- Monoalkylbenzenes may subsequently form monocarboxylic acids; alkyl naphthalenes mainly produce the corresponding naphtholic carboxylic acids.
- Oxidation in the presence of transition metal salts not only accelerates but also selectively decomposes the hydroperoxides.
- Hock-rearrangement by the influence of strong acids converts the hydroperoxides to hemiacetals. Peroxyesters formed from the hydroperoxides undergo Criegee rearrangement easily.
- Alkal metals accelerate the oxidation while CO2 as co-oxidant enhances the selectivity.
- Microwave conditions give improved yields of the oxidation products.
- Photo-oxidation products may occur following reaction with hydroxyl radicals and \textit{NOx} - these may be components of photochemical smogs.


SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INGREDIENT DATA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>STEL</th>
<th>Peak</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>xylenes</td>
<td>Xylene (p-, m-, p- isomers)</td>
<td>350 mg/m$^3$ / 80 ppm</td>
<td>655 mg/m$^3$ / 150 ppm</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia Exposure Standards</td>
<td>propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer</td>
<td>1-Methoxy-2-propanol acetate</td>
<td>274 mg/m$^3$ / 50 ppm</td>
<td>548 mg/m$^3$ / 100 ppm</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Sk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMERGENCY LIMITS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ingredient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xylenes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Original IDLH</th>
<th>Revised IDLH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xylenes</td>
<td>1,000 ppm</td>
<td>900 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingredients determined not to be hazardous</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

- Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
- Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.
- Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Contaminant</th>
<th>Air Speed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)</td>
<td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continued...
Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lower end of the range</th>
<th>Upper end of the range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td>
<td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td>
<td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td>
<td>3: High production, heavy use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td>
<td>4: Small hood/local control only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

### Personal protection

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adhesion for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

### Skin protection

See Hand protection below

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material cannot be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

### Hands/feet protection

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).
- If prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long term use.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.

It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.

Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers’ technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.

Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:
- Thicker gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.
- Thinner gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

### Body protection

See Other protection below

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).
- Non sparking safety or conductive footware should be considered. Conductive footware describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms.

Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footware should
not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.

Thermal hazards

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: "Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>CPI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BUTYL</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUTYL/NEOPRENE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYPALON</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAT+NEOP+NITRILE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATURAL+NEOPRENE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEOPRENE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEOPRENE/NATURAL</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NITRILE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NITRILE+PVC</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE/EPALPE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVA</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVC</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVDC/PE/PVDC</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEFOLON</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VITON</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. * Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Minimum Protection Factor</th>
<th>Half-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Full-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Powered Air Respirator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up to 10 x ES</td>
<td>A-AUS / Class 1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 50 x ES</td>
<td>Air-line*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 100 x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A-3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100+ x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Air-line**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odor may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appearance</th>
<th>Flammable liquid; not miscible with water.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour threshold</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point/freezing point (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point (°C)</td>
<td>27 (xylene)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Flammable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>7.7 (xylene)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>1.1 (xylene)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure (kPa)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>Immiscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour density (Air = 1)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity | See section 7

Continued...
### SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Information on toxicological effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Toxicity</th>
<th>Irritation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body’s response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) Not a likely route of entry into the body in commercial or industrial environments. The liquid may produce considerable gastrointestinal discomfort and be harmful or toxic if swallowed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin Contact</td>
<td>Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material may cause moderate irritation to the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye</td>
<td>There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Chronic

Long term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long term occupational exposure.

### 2K FLATTING BASE

| Chemical stability | Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7 |
| Conditions to avoid | See section 7 |
| Incompatible materials | See section 7 |
| Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5 |

#### 2K FLATTING BASE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toxicity</th>
<th>Irritation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### XYLENE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toxicity</th>
<th>Irritation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: &gt;1700 mg/kg[2]</td>
<td>Eye (human): 200 ppm irrant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4hr[2]</td>
<td>Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg[2]</td>
<td>Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toxicity</th>
<th>Irritation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dermal (rat) LD50: &gt;2000 mg/kg[1]</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4345 ppm/6hr[2]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral (rat) LD50: &gt;14.1 mL[3]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Legend:

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

### Chemical stability

- Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7

### Conditions to avoid

See section 7

### Incompatible materials

See section 7

### Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5

### Chemical stability

The material can produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material can cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

Reproductive effect in rats

### XYLENE

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Reproductive effect in rats

### PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER

For propylene glycol ethers (PGEs):

Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PrnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPrnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA); tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM).

Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series. The common toxicities associated with the lower molecular weight homologues of the ethylene series, such as adverse effects on reproductive organs, the developing embryo and fetus, blood, haematologic effects, or thymus, are not seen with the commercial-grade propylene glycol ethers. In the ethylene series, metabolism of the terminal hydroxyl group produces an alkoxyacetic acid. The reproductive and developmental toxicities of the lower molecular weight homologues in the ethylene series are due specifically to the formation of methoxyacetic and ethoxyacetic acids.

Longer chain length homologues in the ethylene series are not associated with the reproductive toxicity but can cause haemolysis in sensitive species, also through formation of an alkoxyacetic acid. The predominant alpha isomer of all the PGEs (thermodynamically favored during manufacture of PGEs) is a secondary alcohol incapable of forming an alkoxypropionic acid. In contrast beta-isomers are able to form the alkoxypropionic acids and these are linked to teratogenic effects (and possibly haematolytic effects).

This alpha isomer comprises greater than 95% of the isomeric mixture in the commercial product.

Because the alpha isomer cannot form an alkoxypropionic acid, this is the most likely reason for the lack of toxicity shown by the PGEs as distinct from the lower molecular weight homologues.
molecular weight ethylene glycol ethers. More importantly, however, very extensive empirical test data show that this class of commercial-grade glycol ether presents a low toxicity hazard. PGEs, whether mono, di- or tripropylene glycol-based (and no matter what the alcohol group), show a very similar pattern of low to non-detectable toxicity of any type at doses or exposure levels greatly exceeding those showing pronounced effects from the ethylene series. One of the primary metabolites of the propylene glycol ethers is propylene oxide, which is of low toxicity and completely metabolised in the body.

As a class, the propylene glycol ethers are rapidly absorbed and distributed throughout the body when introduced by inhalation or oral exposure. Dermal absorption is somewhat slower but subsequent distribution is rapid. Most excretion for PGEs is via the urine and expired air. A small portion is excreted in the faeces.

As a group PGEs exhibit low acute toxicity by the oral, dermal, and inhalation routes. Rat oral LD50s range from >3,000 mg/kg (PNB) to >5,000 mg/kg (DPMA). Dermal LD50s are all >2,000 mg/kg (PNB, DPnB; where no deaths occurred), and ranging up to >15,000 mg/kg (TPM). Inhalation LC50 values were higher than 5,000 mg/m3 for DPMA (4-hour exposure), and TPM (1-hour exposure). For DPnB the 4-hour LC50 is >2,040 mg/m3. For PnB, the 4-hour LC50 was >51 ppm (>3,412 mg/m3), representing the highest practically attainable vapor level. No deaths occurred at these concentrations. PnB and TPM are moderately irritating to eyes while the remaining category members are only slightly irritating to nonirritating. None are skin sensitizers.

In repeated dose studies ranging in duration from 2 to 13 weeks, few adverse effects were found even at high exposure levels and effects that did occur were mild in nature. By the oral route of administration, NOAELs of 350 mg/kg-d (PNB – 13 wk) and 450 mg/kg-d (DPnB – 13 wk) were observed for liver and kidney weight increases (without accompanying histopathology). LOAELs for these two chemicals were 1000 mg/kg-d (highest dose tested). Dermal repeated-dose toxicity tests have been performed for many PGEs. For PnB, no effects were seen in a 13-wk study at doses as high as 1,000 mg/kg-d. A dose of 270 mg/kg-d constituted a LOAEL (increased organ weights without histopathology) in a 13-week dermal study for DPnB. For TPM, increased kidney weights (no histopathology) and transiently decreased body weights were found at a dose of 2,885 mg/kg-d in a 90-day study in rabbits. By inhalation, no effects were observed in 2-week studies in rats at the highest tested concentrations of 3244 mg/m3 (600 ppm) for PnB and 2,010 mg/m3 (260 ppm) for DPnB. TPM caused increased liver weights without histopathology by inhalation in a 2-week study at a LOAEL of 360 mg/m3 (43 ppm). In this study, the highest tested TPM concentration, 1010 mg/m3 (120 ppm), also caused increased liver weights without accompanying histopathology. Although no repeated-dose studies are available for the oral route for TPM, or for any route for DPMA, it is anticipated that these chemicals would behave similarly to other category members.

One and two-generation reproductive toxicity testing has been conducted in mice, rats, and rabbits via the oral or inhalation routes of exposure on PM and PMA. In an inhalation rat study using PM, the NOAEL for parental toxicity is 300 ppm (1106 mg/m3) with decreases in body and organ weights occurring at the LOAEL of 1000 ppm (3686 mg/m3). For offspring toxicity the NOAEL is 1000 ppm (3686 mg/m3), with decreased body weights occurring at 3000 ppm (11058 mg/m3). For PMA, the NOAEL for parental and offspring toxicity is 1000 mg/kg/d in a two generation gavage study in rats. No adverse effects were found on reproductive organs, fertility rates, or other indices commonly monitored in such studies. In addition, there is no evidence from histopathological data from repeated-dose studies for the category members that would indicate that these chemicals would pose a reproductive hazard to human health.

In developmental toxicity studies many PGEs have been tested by various routes of exposure and in various species at significant exposure levels and show no frank developmental effects. Due to the rapid hydrolysis of DPMA to DPM, DPM would not be expected to show teratogenic effects. At high doses where maternal toxicity occurs (e.g., significant body weight loss), an increased incidence of some anomalies such as delayed skeletal ossification or increased 13th ribs, have been reported. Commercially available PGEs showed no teratogenicity.

In a 2-year bioassay on PM, there were no statistically significant increases in tumors in rats and mice. In developmental toxicity studies many PGEs have been tested by various routes of exposure and in various species at significant exposure levels and show no frank developmental effects. Due to the rapid hydrolysis of DPMA to DPM, DPM would not be expected to show teratogenic effects. At high doses where maternal toxicity occurs (e.g., significant body weight loss), an increased incidence of some anomalies such as delayed skeletal ossification or increased 13th ribs, have been reported. Commercially available PGEs showed no teratogenicity.

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**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

### Waste treatment methods

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/recycling if possible.
- If container can be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
- Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a landfill specifically licenced to accept chemical and/or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

---

### Labels Required

**Marine Pollutant**
- NO

**HAZCHEM**
- <Y

**Land transport (ADG)**
### UN number 1263

**UN proper shipping name**
PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

**Transport hazard class(es)**
- Class: 3
- Subrisk: Not Applicable

**Packing group**
- III

**Environmental hazard**
- Not Applicable

**Special precautions for user**
- Special provisions: 163 223 367
- Limited quantity: 5 L

### Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

**UN number 1263**

**UN proper shipping name**
Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds)

**Transport hazard class(es)**
- ICAO/IATA Class: 3
- ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable
- ERG Code: 3L

**Packing group**
- III

**Environmental hazard**
- Not Applicable

**Special precautions for user**
- Special provisions: A3 A72 A192
- Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 366
- Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 220 L
- Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 355
- Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L
- Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y344
- Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 10 L

### Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

**UN number 1263**

**UN proper shipping name**
PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

**Transport hazard class(es)**
- IMDG Class: 3
- IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable

**Packing group**
- III

**Environmental hazard**
- Not Applicable

**Special precautions for user**
- EMS Number: F-E, S-E
- Special provisions: 163 223 367 955
- Limited Quantity: 5 L

### Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code
- Not Applicable

### SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

**XYLENE(1330-20-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**
- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

**PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER(108-65-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**
- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Inventory</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia - AICS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - DSL</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - NDSL</td>
<td>N (propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer; xylene)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China - IECSC</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CAS No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer</td>
<td>108-65-6, 84540-57-8, 142300-82-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC — TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC — STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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